T9B07 (C)
What is a good thing to remember when using your hand-held VHF or UHF radio to reach a distant repeater?
A. Speak as loudly as possible to help your signal go farther
B. Keep your transmissions short to conserve battery power
C. Keep the antenna as close to vertical as you can
D. Turn off the CTCSS tone

T9B08 (B)
What can happen if the antennas at opposite ends of a VHF or UHF line of sight radio link are not using the same polarization?
A. The modulation sidebands might become inverted
B. Signals could be as much as 100 times weaker
C. Signals have an echo effect on voices
D. Nothing significant will happen

T9B09 (B)
What might be a way to reach a distant repeater if buildings or obstructions are blocking the direct line of sight path?
A. Change from vertical to horizontal polarization
B. Try using a directional antenna to find a path that reflects signals to the repeater
C. Ask the repeater owners to repair their receiver
D. Transmit on the repeater output frequency

T9B10 (B)
What term is commonly used to describe the rapid fluttering sound sometimes heard from mobile stations that are moving while transmitting?
A. Flip-flopping
B. Picket fencing
C. Frequency shifting
D. Pulsing

T9B11 (C)
Why do VHF and UHF Radio signals usually travel about a third farther than the visual line of sight distance between 2 stations?
A. Radio signals move somewhat faster than the speed of light and travel farther in the same amount of time
B. Radio waves are not blocked by dust particles
C. The Earth seems less curved to radio waves than to light
D. Radio waves are blocked by dust particles

T9C01 (A)
What, in general terms, is standing wave ratio (SWR)?
A. A measure of how well a load is matched to a transmitter
B. The ratio of high to low impedance in a feed line
C. The transmitter efficiency ratio
D. An indication of the quality of your station ground connection